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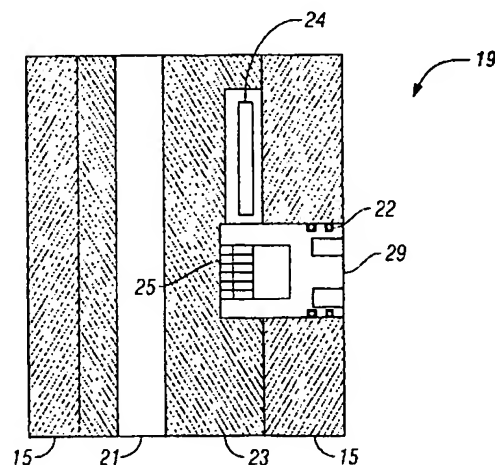
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**E1F FHK**

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**WO 2001/042622 A1** **US 6064210 A**

(58) Field of Search:  
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**INT CL<sup>7</sup> E21B**  
**Other: Online: WPI, EPODOC, JAPIO**

(54) Abstract Title: **Data transfer to and from logging while drilling tools**

(57) A system transfers data to or from a logging tool adapted for drilling operations within a subsurface formation. The system comprises a logging tool 19 adapted to make measurements while drilling through subsurface formations. A memory module 29 housed within the tool is adapted to record and store data related to these measurements. The memory module is also adapted for retrieval from the tool, and for coupling to a data processor (fig 5, 37). The memory module can transfer data to and from the data processor. The memory module may also be interrogated by the logging tool for drilling parameters.



**FIG. 2**

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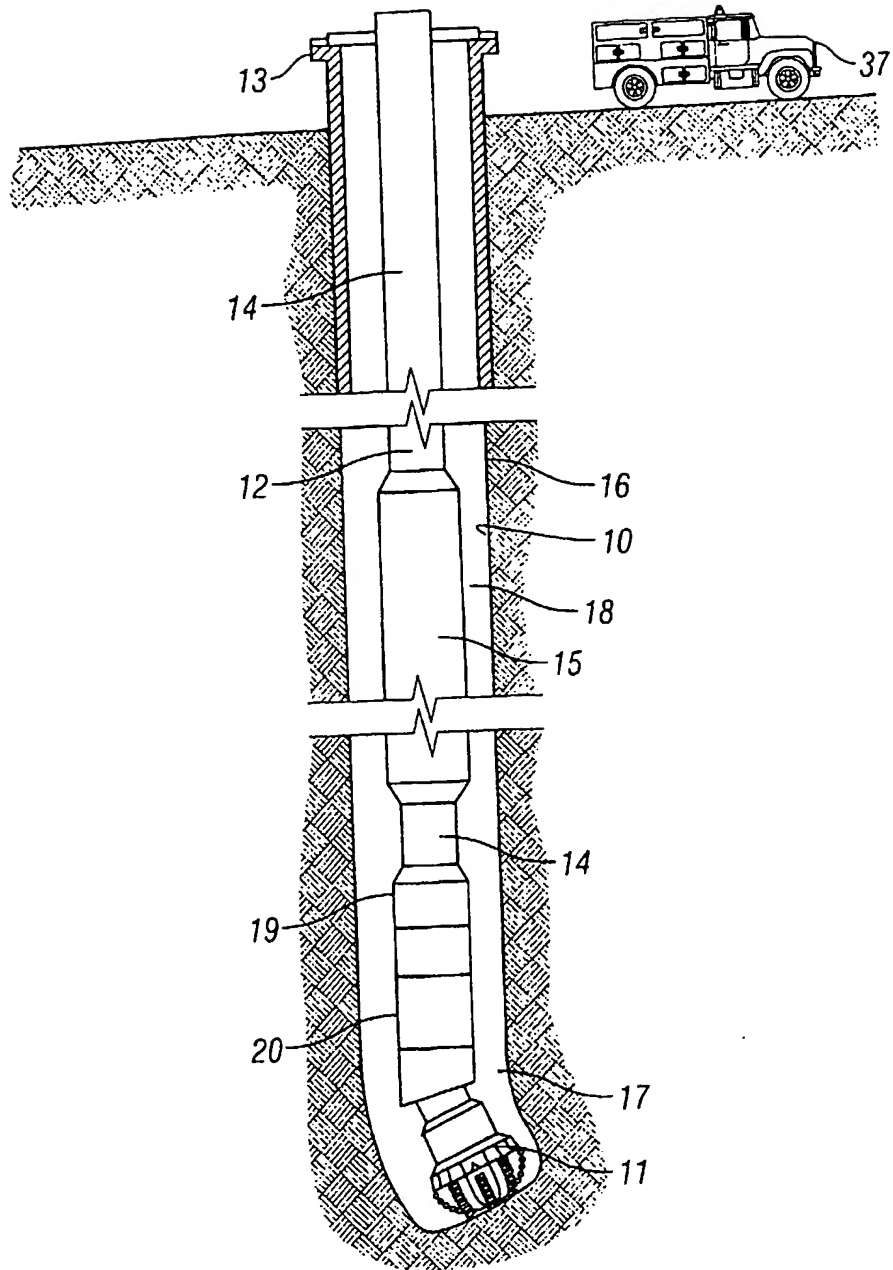


FIG. 1

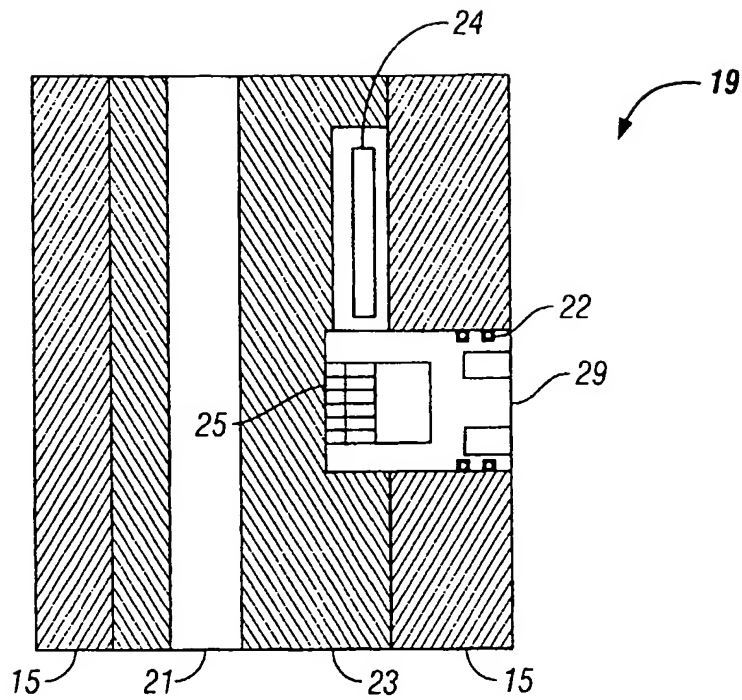


FIG. 2

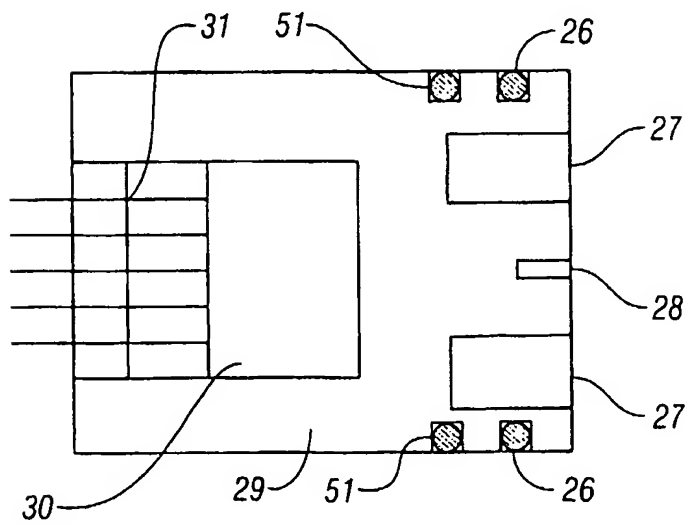


FIG. 3

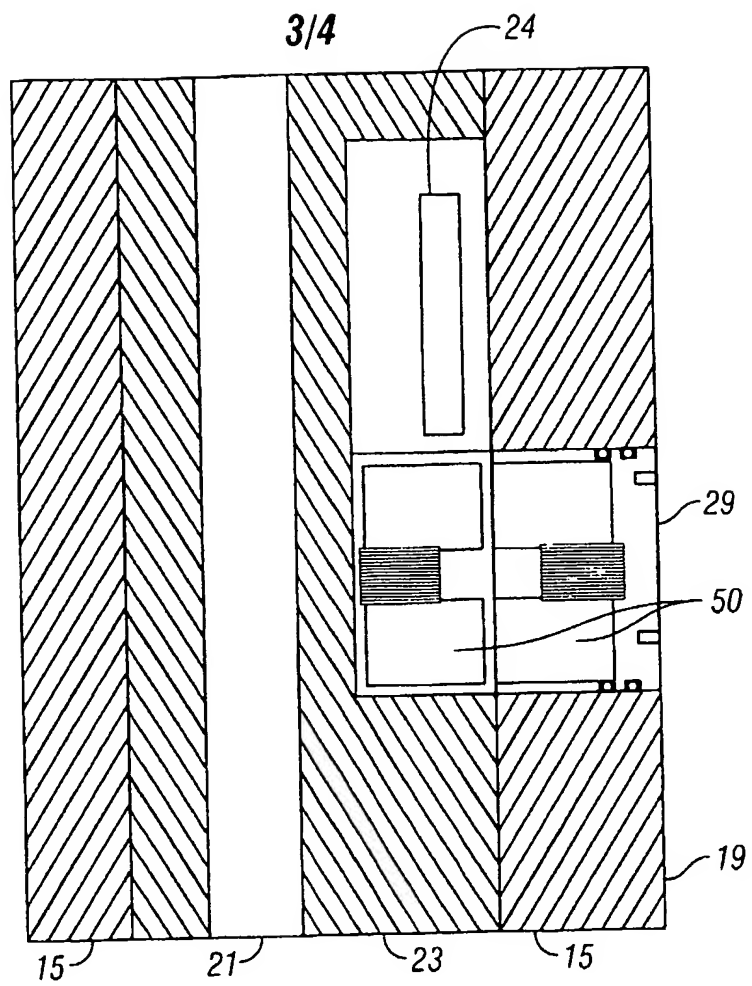


FIG. 4

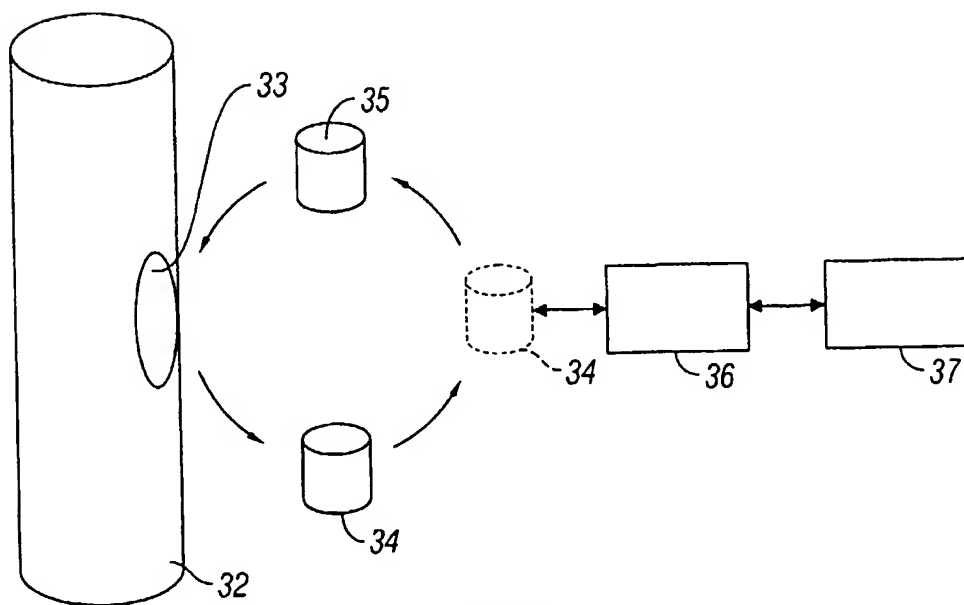


FIG. 5

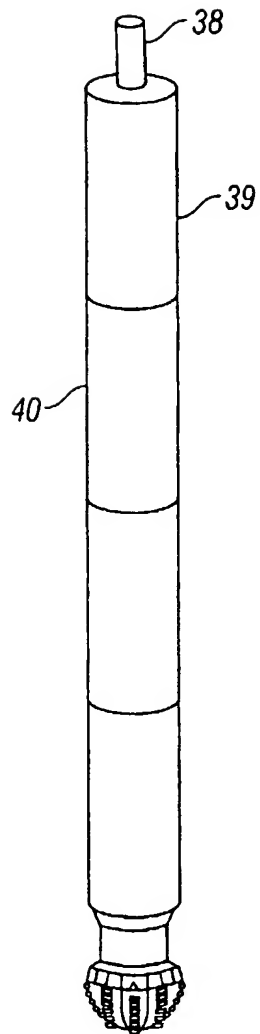


FIG. 6

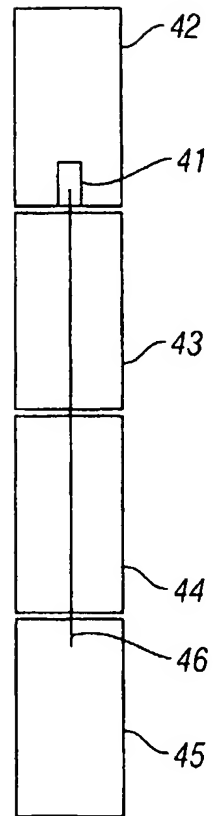


FIG. 7

## STREAMLINING DATA TRANSFER TO/FROM LOGGING WHILE DRILLING TOOLS

### Background of the Invention

#### 5 Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to the field of well logging. More particularly, the invention relates to the transfer and retrieval of data to and from a downhole tool used to measure subsurface properties.

#### Background Art

10 Modern petroleum drilling and production operations demand a great quantity of information related to subsurface properties and conditions. Such information includes characteristics of the formations traversed by the well bore, in addition to data relating to the size and configuration of the actual well bore. The collection of information relating to these subsurface properties is commonly referred to as "well  
15 logging." Well logging operations are performed by several methods.

In "wireline" well logging, measurements are taken in a well bore (with the drill string removed) by lowering a logging instrument or tool into the well bore on an armored wireline cable and taking measurements with the suspended tool. Data is transferred between the suspended tool and the surface via the wireline cable.

20 Although wireline techniques have been the primary means for performing well logging for many years, the current trend is to perform the downhole measurements during the actual drilling of the well bore. This technique is referred to as "Logging-While-Drilling" or "Measurement-While-Drilling" [These terms are interchangeable and are referred to herein as (LWD)]. One of the primary reasons for  
25 this trend is the limitations associated with wireline logging. By collecting data during the drilling process, without the necessity of removing the drilling assembly to insert a wireline tool, subsurface data can be collected sooner and more economically.

The aim of LWD operations is to make downhole measurements of petrophysical, geological, mechanical and other parameters during the drilling  
30 process. The measurements are made using instruments disposed in the Bottom-Hole Assembly (BHA) of the drilling string. A part of the measured data is typically transmitted to the earth surface using a conventional telemetry system. However, due to bandwidth limitations in typical telemetry systems, only limited amounts of data can be transmitted between the surface and the tool during the actual drilling

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operation. In order to preserve much of the data collected during the drilling operation, a great deal of the data is stored in the tool until the instrument is brought back to the surface. Although this process may not be ideal, given the relatively slow data rates achievable in communications between downhole instruments and surface equipment, storing the collected data may be the only option for the majority of data.

5 With conventional data retrieval techniques, the stored data is retrieved from the tool memory when the tool is brought to the surface. At the same time, new parameter configuration data is often programmed into the tool memory to change the tool's mode of operation on the next drilling run. With conventional LWD tools, this operation of retrieving the data (or "Dumping" the memory) can cause significant  
10 disruption of the drilling process. Delay or disruption occurs because the rig has to remain inactive while the information in the memory is downloaded into the surface processing equipment. This process is especially expensive in offshore operations, which results in substantial economic loss.

15 In conventional tools, the downhole memory is typically downloaded to surface data processing equipment through a "Read-Out-Port" (ROP) on the side of the tool. This ROP typically comprises a connector internal to the tool and a hole in the collar through which the connector can be attached to the data processing equipment. A cable is used to connect surface equipment to the tool through the ROP.  
20 The hole in the collar is typically sealed with a pressure-tight insert before the tool is lowered into the well. One drawback of this system is that the tool has to remain immobile during the time needed to download the memory and reconfigure the tool. Increased data volume increases typical download times long enough to significantly impact the rig operations. Another drawback is the cable, which is a weak link in the system in terms of reliability and poses a safety hazard (tripping) to personnel.

25 U.S. Pat. No. 6,343,649 describes a technique for communicating with a downhole tool by conveying a service tool into the tubular string for engagement with a downhole communication device. U.S. Pat. No. 5,130,705 describes a self-contained data recorder for monitoring and collecting fluid dynamics data in a well pipe. U.S. Pat. No. 4,806,153 describes a technique for storing information about soil  
30 conditions using a cableless unit that includes a memory storage device adapted to collect the information throughout the drilling operation. After completion of the drilling process, the memory storage device is connected to a data processing unit to extract the collected information. U.S. Pat. No. 4,736,204 proposes using

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electromagnetic signals as a means for transmitting the stored data to a receiver  
mounted to the exterior of a logging tool. U.S. Pat. No. 4,928,088 (assigned to the  
present assignee) describes a technique using an electromagnetic link through an  
aperture in the side of a logging tool to establish a communications link between  
5 internal and external electronic systems.

GB 2358206 describes an LWD system that incorporates a stand-alone data  
download device. In this system, the data download device electrically couples to the  
tool and downloads data stored in the memory of the tool to a memory within the data  
download device. After the information is exchanged, the data download device can  
10 be de-coupled from the tool and physically carried to a location near the surface  
computer where logging information, now contained in the memory of the data  
download device, can be read by the surface computer.

These techniques continue to impose a delay to the drilling process while the  
data is manipulated and transferred. Thus there remains a need for a way to transfer  
15 data to and from a downhole tool, particularly during a drilling operation, in an  
efficient and expedient manner.

### **Summary of the Invention**

The invention provides a system for transferring data to or from a logging tool  
adapted for drilling operations within a subsurface formation. The system comprises  
20 a logging tool adapted to make measurements of subsurface properties while drilling  
through the subsurface formation; a memory module housed within the tool, the  
module adapted to record and store data including data related to the measurements;  
the memory module adapted for extraction from the tool; and the memory module  
adapted for coupling to a data processor adapted to receive the stored data.

25 The invention also provides a method for transferring data to or from a logging  
tool adapted for drilling operations within a subsurface formation. The method  
comprises housing a memory module within the tool, the module adapted to record  
and store data; measuring a subsurface property using the logging tool; recording and  
storing data related to the measurements in the memory module; retrieving the  
30 memory module from the tool; and downloading the stored data contained in the  
memory module to data processing equipment.

The invention also provides a memory module for a logging tool adapted for  
drilling operations within a subsurface formation. The module comprises a modular  
memory body having an inner end and an outer end; the modular memory body





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(not shown). The drill string 12 usually includes drill pipe 14 that suspends a length of heavy drill collars 15 terminating with the drill bit 11. The well bore 10 is shown as having a vertical or substantially vertical upper portion 16 and a curved lower portion 17 which is drilled under the control of a drilling tool 20. Surface pumps  
5 circulate drilling fluid, or "mud", down through the drill string 12 where it exits through jets in the bit 11 and returns to the surface through the annulus 18 between the drill string 12 and the walls of the well bore 10 (not shown). The mudflow also passes through a turbine, which drives a generator that supplies electrical power to the system as known in the art.

10 A LWD tool 19 is connected in the drill string 12 between the upper end of the drilling tool 20 and the lower end of the pipe section 14. The LWD assembly is usually housed in a nonmagnetic drill collar, and includes directional sensors such as orthogonally mounted accelerometers and magnetometers which respectively measure components of the earth's gravity and magnetic fields and produce output signals  
15 which are fed to a memory connected to a controller (not shown). The present invention may be implemented with conventional LWD tools 19 equipped with such sensors, as well as others adapted to make other measurements (e.g. acoustic, gamma ray, EM energy, or pressure sensors).

Figure 2 shows a section of the drilling tool 19 containing an embodiment of  
20 the memory module 29 of the invention. The tool contains an electronic chassis 23 within the collar 15 of the tool 19. The chassis 23 houses the circuitry to control tool and measurement operations as known in the art. The chassis 23 also houses circuitry 24 to provide an interface between the memory module 29 and the measurement circuitry. An internal passage 21 through the chassis 23 allows for flow of drilling  
25 mud through the tool to the drill bit 11. The collar 15 has an aperture 22 extending into the chassis 23 and leading to a connector 25 for communication between the memory module 29 and the processing circuitry. The drill collar 15 may also be equipped with a cover or plug to seal the aperture 22 opening during drilling operations (not shown).

30 Figure 3 shows a modular memory embodiment of the invention. The module 29 is adapted for insertion into the tool 19. The memory has the capability of recording the data obtained by the tool sensor(s). The memory module 29 is preferably cylindrical in form for easy insertion and extraction from the aperture 22. O-rings 26 are disposed in grooves 51 on the exterior of the module 29 to seal the

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module within the collar 15. When deployed downhole, the collar and module are typically exposed to high pressures and temperatures. According to this embodiment, the module body has grooves 27 formed at the outer end. The grooves 27 allow for expansion, which improves the seal by activating the O-rings 26. A retaining ring  
5 may also be used to retain the module within the collar if desired (not shown). The module 29 is also implemented with a threaded hole 28 in the center of the outer surface to allow for easy extraction from the collar 29.

The module 29 also comprises electronic memory circuitry 30. Any suitable memory, whether known or subsequently developed, may be used to implement the  
10 module 29. For example, one embodiment uses non-volatile memory consisting of Flash or E2PROM devices with a capacity of one or two Gigabytes. Depending on the amount of memory needed and the size of the module 29, different packaging techniques may be used, such as, but not limited to:

1. Plastic Encapsulated Surface Mount Components mounted on rigid or  
15 flexible Printed Circuit Boards.
2. Chip On Board technique, in which bare chips are mounted directly on a PCB.
3. Multi-Chip Module techniques, in which bare chips are combined on a  
single substrate and encapsulated in ceramic or epoxy compounds.  
20 Modern techniques allow stacking the chips vertically to achieve maximum packaging density.

According to this embodiment, both the memory circuitry 30 and the electronic chassis 23 have electrical connectors 31, 25 that couple together when the module 29 is inserted in the tool to allow for power and read/write signal communication  
25 between the tool interface circuitry and the memory circuits. The module 29 may also be equipped with its own power source (c.g. battery) if needed.

Figure 4 shows another memory module 29 embodiment of the invention. According to this embodiment, the module is coupled to the tool interface circuitry via inductive couplers 50. The couplers 50 consist of windings formed around a  
30 ferrite body. The module's electronic memory and connection to the circuitry 24 are not shown for clarity of illustration. As shown in Figure 4, the inductive couplers 50 have "U" shaped ferrite cores. The ferrite core and windings may be potted in fiberglass-epoxy and over molded with rubber as known in the art. The circuit model for inductive coupling is well known in the art. For example, U.S. Pat. Nos.

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4,928,088, 4,901,069, 4,806,928 (all assigned to the present assignee) and 5,455,573.  
illustrate circuit models that may be used to implement inductive coupling according  
to the invention.

5 In operation, there will be a gap between the inductive couplers 50 in the  
chassis 23 and the module 29, so the coupling will not be 100% efficient. To improve  
the coupling efficiency, and to lessen the effects of mis-alignment of the pole faces, it  
is desirable for the pole faces to have as large a surface area as possible. It will be  
appreciated by those skilled in the art that other aperture configurations and mounting  
techniques may be implemented to achieve the desired coupling.

10 Figure 5 illustrates a system for transferring data and reconfiguring the tool  
according to the invention. The logging tool 32 has an aperture 33 on its side. The  
system contains multiple memory modules 34, 35 of the invention. An interface 36 is  
used to connect the memory module containing stored data to a data processing device  
37. The processing device 37 is a suitable general-purpose computer having  
15 appropriate hardware. The precise forms of the interface and processing device are  
immaterial here.

In one embodiment of the invention, a clean memory module 34 is inserted  
into the aperture 33. The module is inserted within the aperture and coupled to the  
electronic interface via the electrical connectors 31, 25 or the inductive couplers 50.  
20 At this point, the drilling process is initiated. After a certain period of drilling and  
recording, the tool 32 is retrieved to the surface. The memory module 34 is then  
extracted from the tool through the aperture 33 and the stored data is retrieved.

Following the removal of the modular memory 34, a new memory module 35  
is loaded into the tool to replace the original or previous memory module. This newly  
25 loaded module may contain parameters and other data related to the tool configuration  
for the next drilling run. At this point, the tool 32 is re-inserted into the well bore and  
the drilling and logging process continues. The retrieved memory module 34 can be  
hand-carried to the surface system to download the stored data. The interface 36  
connects the memory module to the data processing equipment 37 for the  
30 downloading operation. As discussed above, in this procedure, the actual step of  
downloading the memory has been de-coupled from the drilling operations.

Figure 6 shows another embodiment of the invention in which the memory  
module 38 is positioned in the upper portion 39 of the BHA 40. According to this  
embodiment, the memory module 38 is inserted and retrieved from the end of the tool.

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The memory module may be disposed at either end of the tool. The module 38 plugs into the chassis inside the collar in a similar manner as described above.

Figure 7 shows a system of the invention in which the memory module 41 is positioned at the top portion of the BHA containing the drilling and logging tools. According to this embodiment, the memory module 41 is located in the upper portion of the tool 42. The memory module may be linked to several logging tools 43, 44, 45 contained in the BHA to transmit or record data. A central bus 46 is used to connect each tool to the memory module. The memory modules of the invention may also be combined with a permanent memory device to record the data (not shown). In such an embodiment the permanent memory may serve as a backup memory in the event the memory module is damaged or communication on the central bus is impaired. The central bus 46 may also be used for data transfer with the memory module 41 or permanent memory device by connecting to the bus from the end of the tool 42.

The invention provides substantial benefits over conventional data transfer techniques. The invention provides an instant dump of recorded information. All the tools in the BHA can send their real-time or recorded-mode data to a small memory sub, which when retrieved at the surface, can be quickly removed and replaced with a blank memory sub. Field personnel can then bring the full memory to the data processing unit and downloaded the recorded data over a 100 Mbps link, for example. The invention also permits more flexible and faster operations. All tools can be programmed and data from the tools downloaded at very high speeds from one point.

For the purposes of this specification it will be clearly understood that the word "comprising" means "including but not limited to", and that the word "comprises" has a corresponding meaning. While the invention has been described with respect to a limited number of embodiments, those skilled in the art will appreciate that other embodiments can be devised which do not depart from the scope of the invention. For example, the memory modules of the invention may be implemented in various configurations with different dimensions and additional features such as a fishing head for remote retrieval. Accordingly, the scope of the invention should be limited only by the attached claims.

## CLAIMS

1. A system for transferring data to or from a logging tool adapted for drilling operations within a subsurface formation, the system comprising:
  - 5 a logging tool adapted to make measurements of subsurface properties while drilling through the subsurface formation; and
  - a memory module housed within the tool, the module being adapted to record and store data including data related to the measurements;
  - wherein the memory module is adapted for extraction from the tool, and is
  - 10 adapted for coupling to a data processor adapted to receive the stored data and/or transfer data to the memory module.
2. The system as described in claim 1, wherein the memory module includes non-volatile memory means.
- 15 3. The system as described in claim 2, wherein the memory module is adapted to store drilling parameter information for use by the tool during the drilling operation.
4. The system as described in claim 1, wherein the tool and memory module
- 20 include inductive couplers to couple the module with the electronic circuitry within the tool.
5. A memory module for a logging tool adapted for drilling operations within a subsurface formation, the module comprising:
  - 25 a modular memory body having an inner end and an outer end;
  - non-volatile memory means housed within the modular memory body, the non-volatile memory means being adapted to record and store data; and
  - coupling means at the inner end of the modular memory body to establish communication between the non-volatile memory means and electronic circuitry
  - 30 inside the tool.
6. The memory module as described in claim 5, further comprising O-rings disposed on the outer surface of the memory module body to provide a seal between the memory module body and the tool.

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7. The memory module as described in claim 5, wherein the memory module body is adapted to allow for expansion of the modular body.
- 5 8. The memory module as described in claim 5, wherein the memory module body includes a threaded section at the outer end of said module body to provide for the extraction of the modular memory body from the tool.
9. The memory module as described in claim 5, wherein the memory means  
10 comprises a Flash or EPROM device.
10. The memory module as described in claim 5, wherein the memory means comprises a chip on board design with chips mounted on a printed circuit board.
- 15 11. The memory module as described in claim 5, wherein the coupling means at the inner end of the modular memory body consists of an inductive coupler or an electrical connector.
12. A method for transferring data to or from a logging tool adapted for drilling  
20 operations within a subsurface formation, the method comprising:  
housing a memory module within the tool, the module being adapted to record and store data;  
measuring a subsurface property using the logging tool;  
recording and storing data related to the measurements in the memory module;  
25 retrieving the memory module from the tool; and  
downloading the stored data contained in the memory module to data processing equipment.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Application No: GB 0309676.5  
Claims searched: 1-4, 12

Examiner: Alan Jones  
Date of search: 19 September 2003

## Patents Act 1977 : Search Report under Section 17

### Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Relevant to claims	Identity of document and passage or figure of particular relevance
X	1, 2, 4, 12	WO 2001/42622 A1 (OXFORD INSTRUMENTS) See eg, abstract, memory module 13, data processor 12
X	1, 12	US 6064210 A (SINCLAIR) See eg. abstract, memory module 42, col. 9 lines 22-26

### Categories:

X Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
& Member of the same patent family	E Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

### Field of Search:

Search of GB, EP, WO & US patent documents classified in the following areas of the UKC<sup>y</sup>:

E1F

Worldwide search of patent documents classified in the following areas of the IPC<sup>7</sup>:

E21B

The following online and other databases have been used in the preparation of this search report :

Online: WPI, EPODOC, JAPIO